

Meningitis on Campus: Getting Students Vaccinated A webinar with Lynn Bozof, President of the National Meningitis Association January 21, 2013















My Story





About NMA

Dedicated to educating families, medical professionals and others about meningococcal disease and prevention

Instill

• An understanding of disease impact and value of vaccination

Advocate

• In support of directives/mandates for meningococcal vaccination

Support

• Families and survivors who have been affected by meningococcal disease

Build

• Awareness for all adolescent vaccine-preventable diseases



About Meningitis and Its Prevention



Meningococcal Disease or Meningitis or Both?

The terms "meningococcal disease," "bacterial meningitis" and "meningitis" often used interchangeably, but medically there are differences

Meningitis

Any inflammation of protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord

Can be caused by different types of bacteria or viruses

Meningococcal Disease

An infection that can lead to meningitis *or* sepsis (blood infection)

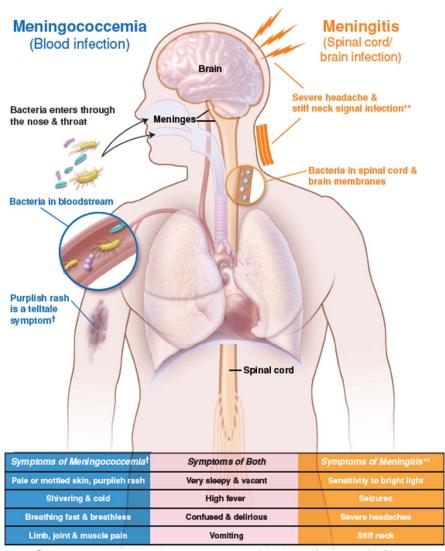
Caused by a specific bacteria (Neisseria meningitidis)

Bacterial meningitis is different than viral meningitis.



Meningococcal Disease: The Basics

- Rare, potentially deadly infection
 - Sometimes called bacterial meningitis or meningitis
- Two common forms of infection
 - Brain and spinal cord (meningitis)
 - Blood (meningococcemia)
- Early symptoms can mimic flu, migraine or other common conditions*
 - Hard to diagnose
 - Infants can show different symptoms—slow or inactive, irritable, vomiting, feeding poorly
- Spread through respiratory droplets
 - E.g., coughing, kissing, etc.
- If untreated, can progress rapidly



*Symptoms can vary and may come on suddenly and/or severely. Please contact your health care provider with questions.

Meningococcal Disease Risk and Impact

Risk among College Students

- Adolescents and young adults among ages most at risk
- 20 percent of all meningococcal disease cases occur in teens and young adults ages 14–24
- Living in crowded settings like college dorms also a factor
 - Adolescents and young adults <u>not living</u> <u>in dorms or on campus</u> also at risk
- During outbreaks: anyone who has been exposed

Devastating Impact

- Although rare, disease can be devastating
- Of those who get meningococcal disease 10-14 percent die¹
- Among those who survive,
 approximately 1 in 5 live with
 permanent disabilities
 - Brain damage, hearing loss, loss of kidney function or limb amputations.



Meningococcal Vaccines

CDC Meningococcal Vaccination Recommendations

Routine primary vaccination at 11-12 years

Booster dose at age 16

helps protect college students

Vaccination for others with specified risk factors

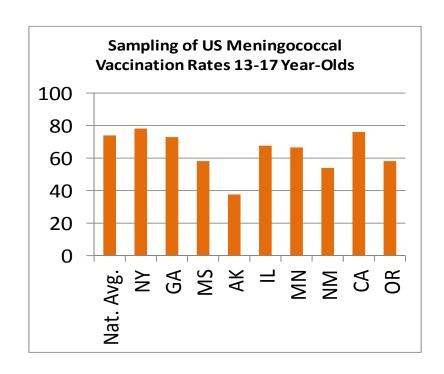
- Current routinely recommended vaccines cover serogroups: A, C, Y and W135
 - Do not prevent serogroup B disease
- Meningococcal B vaccine was made available for Princeton outbreak
 - Licensed in the EU and Australia

Visit www.cdc.gov/vaccines for more information



Meningococcal Vaccination Rates: U.S. Teens

- National average: 74% of US teens have received one dose of meningococcal vaccine
- ~3 in 10 U.S. teens are unprotected
- Wide variance in state rates
 - 37.5% (AK) to 94.3% (RI)
- Teens booster rates unknown
 - Not yet available

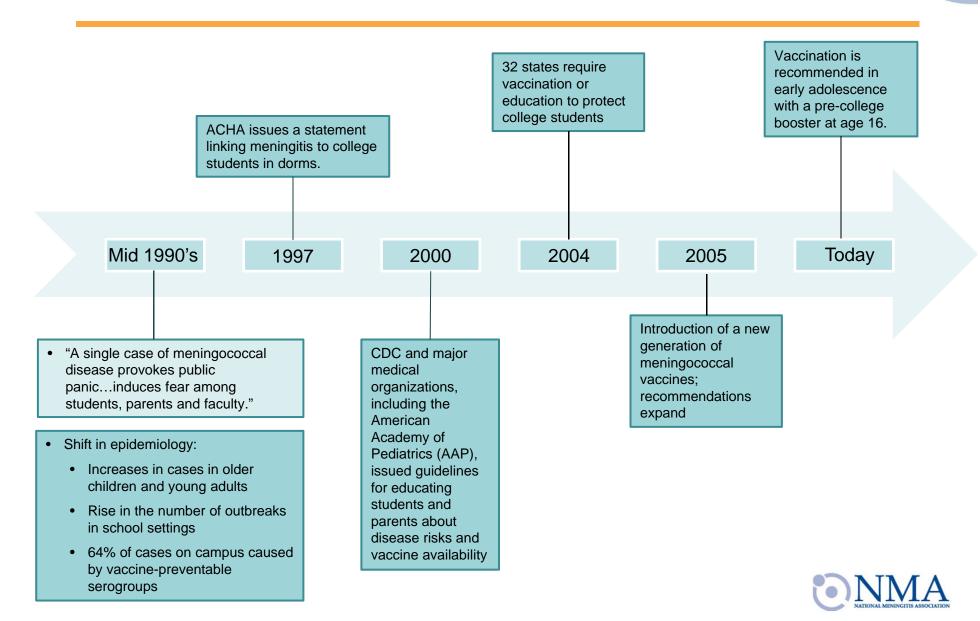




Meningitis on Campus



Evolution of Meningococcal Prevention on Campus



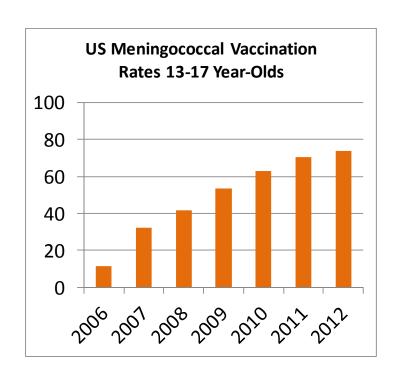
Evolution of Meningococcal Prevention

- Number of meningococcal disease cases has declined over time
 - More than 3,000 cases/year cases/year



Contributing factors

- Vaccination recommendations
- State vaccination mandates
- Educational outreach by meningococcal disease advocacy organizations like NMA
- Despite success, it's critical to remain vigilant
 - Serogroup B outbreaks in 2013 (Princeton and University of California at Santa Barbara)
 - Future is unknown





State Mandates Play a Key Role

PEDIATRICS

Middle School Vaccination Requirements and Adolescent Vaccination Coverage

Erin Bugenske, MPH, Shannon Stokley, MPH, Allison Kennedy, MPH, and Christina Dorell, MD, MPH

CONCLUSIONS: Middle school vaccination requirements are associated with higher coverage for Td/TdaP and MenACWY vaccines, whereas education-only requirements do not appear to increase coverage levels for MenACWY or HPV vaccines. The impact on coverage should continue to be monitored as more states adopt requirements.



The Impact of State Policies on Vaccine Coverage by Age 13 in an Insured Population

Elyse Olshen, M.D., M.P.H.^{a,*}, Barbara E. Mahon, M.D., M.P.H.^b, Shuang Wang, Ph.D.^c, and Elizabeth R. Woods, M.D., M.P.H.^d

Conclusions: In this population of insured adolescents, middle school vaccine mandates were the only state policy associated with improved hepatitis B and varicella vaccine coverage. Mandates are an effective method for promoting adolescent immunization. © 2007 Society for Adolescent Medicine. All rights reserved.

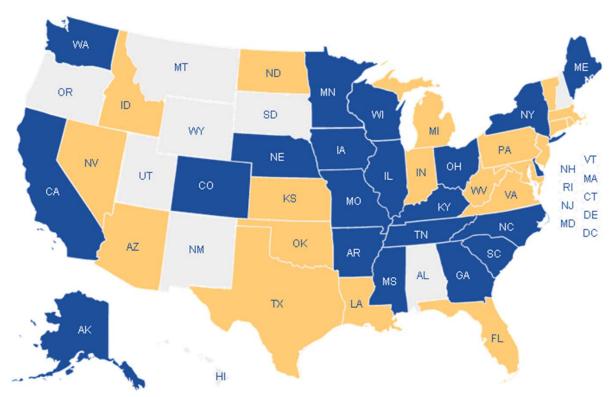
	MCV4 Teen Vaccination Rate	Secondary Mandate?	College Mandate?
NATIONAL AVERAGE	74.0		
Wisconsin	74.4	N	Е
Maryland	74.9	V	V
Nebraska	75.5	N	E
California	76	N	E
Delaware	78	N	Е
New York	78.5	Е	E
New Hampshire	83.1	N	N
Texas	84.6	V	V
Arizona	85.5	V	N
Michigan	87.5	V	N
North Dakota	88.1	V	V
Connecticut	88.8	V	V
Massachusetts	89.2	V	V
Pennsylvania	89.4	V	V
Louisiana	90.8	V	V
New Jersey	91.6	V	V
Indiana	92	V	E
Dist. of Columbia	92.1	V	E
Rhode Island	94.3	V	E

N= No Mandate V = Vaccination Mandate E = Education Mandate

Meningococcal Requirements by State

Secondary and Higher-Ed, Education and Vaccination





14 States require vaccination for college entry: CT, FL, KS, LA, MA, MD, ND, NJ, NV, OK, PA, TX, VA,* VT

*Public universities only. http://www.nmaus.org/state-meningococcal-disease-policies/



How Colleges Can Help Protect Students

School Activities

- Require vaccination for admission
- Educate students, faculty and healthcare staff about symptoms and prevention
- Incorporate online communications
 - Email
 - Social media
 - Admissions websites/blogs
- Educate and vaccinate at orientation
- Involve student organizations and athletic teams to help spread the word
 - Resident Advisors
 - Student health associations
 - Pre-Health career societies

Resources

- Disease information
 - Who is at risk
 - Signs and symptoms
 - What to do if you think you have meningitis
- Prevention information
 - CDC Vaccination Recommendations
 - Where to get vaccinated (Student Health Center contact information, if applicable)
- Personal stories of those affected by meningitis





ANATOMY OF AN OUTBREAK STAFF WRITER & STAFF DESIGNER

vention and the N.J. Department reported so far. of Health, agreed to allow students

ince the first case of menin- to receive Bexsero, a vaccine unligitis at Princeton was reported in March 2013, the Uni- lier this year in Europe, the vaccine versity has faced seven additional combats the type of bacteria that cases of meningococcal disease. has affected Princeton's campus. Following the seventh case, Princ- This timeline outlines the precaueton, working alongside the Centionary actions the University has ters for Disease Control and Pre- taken in relation to the eight cases

MAY

MAY 6: Peter Carruth 14 was rushed to the hospital with symptoms of meningitis. Campus was notified the next day. although the email did not acknowledge the previous two cases.

MAY 9: Campus receives a health advisory email acknowledging the March and April cases for the first time. Both cases are reported to be caused by meningococcal bacteria type B.

MAY 10: Carruth '14 confirmed to have been infected by the same type of meningococcal bacteria. type B.

MAY 20: A male student was diagnosed with meningitis in the fourth Princetonassociated case since March. Campus was notified that same day. He developed symptoms during his trip to his home state. The New Jersey Department of Health officially declared the situation at Princeton an outbreak.

JUNE

JUNE 30: While on a Princeton-sponsored academic program abroad, Michael Moorin '16 came down with symptoms of meningitis in the fifth U.-linked case. He was hospitalized on June 30 in Greece and later transferred to an American hospital in Paris. Students were notified on July 2.



MARCH

The first case of meningitis related to Princeton was reported March 25. Since then, the female student has fully recovered. Campus was not notified at the

APRIL

Sometime between April 6 and 8, a male high school student visited the University campus. On his trip back, he reported symptoms of meningitis. He has fully recovered since then. Campus was not notified at that time.

NOVEMBER

NOV. 2: Seventh case of meningitis occurs. The male student was discharged from the hospital on Nov. 23.

NOV. 18: U. announces it will sponsor a vaccine unlicensed in the U.S. to control the outbreak.

NOV. 20: Informal interviews conducted by The Daily Princetonian show 76 percent of the student body is interested in receiving the vaccine.

NOV. 26: The Centers NOV. 21: The eighth case of meningitis for Disease Control and Prevention gave involved a female student who was its final approval for rushed to University the vaccination cam-Health Services paign. immediately following meningitis symptoms.

NOV. 25: Vaccine consent forms released. Students retain the right to sue the University.

DECEMBER

DEC. 5-6: The CDC. UHS and Environmental Health and Safety provided three separate discussion panels for students and parents to answer questions about meningitis and the vaccine.

DEC. 9-12: From Multipurpose Room of Frist Campus Center. A booster dose will be provided sometime in February.

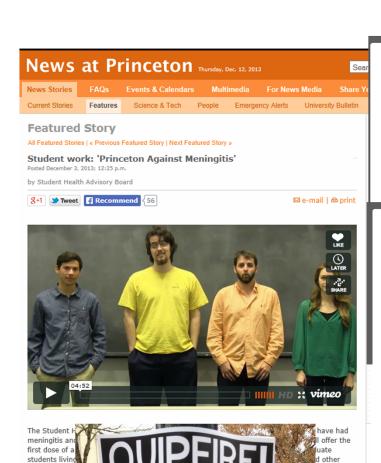
SEPTEMBER

SEPT. 11: During the first day of school, the Student Health Advisory Board began the 'Red Cup Initiative.' They distributed cups labelled "Mine. Not Yours," to encourage students not to share drinks.

OCTOBER

OCT. 2: A female student was diagnosed with meningococcemia, a condition in which the bacteria enter the bloodstream. Campus was notified that day, adding up to six cases. This was the first case reported after the summer break.

noon to 8 p.m., the first dose of the vaccine Bexsero will be administered in the



LAUGHTER IS THE BEST MEDICINE

PLEASE GET THE VACCINE.

members of th

visit the Unive

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JoNel Aleccia, NBC News

8 hours ago



Students line up at the Princeton University student center on Monday to receive shots of an imported vaccine aimed dangerous meningitis outb Share: f V









94% of students vaccinated to date

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Advocacy and Case/Outbreak Response



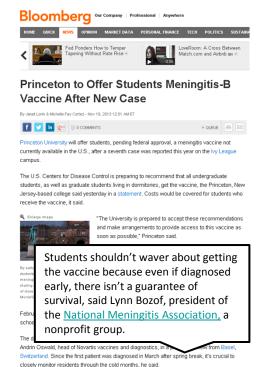
Kalamazoo College sophomore

contracted a meningitis B infection

that killed her 36 hours after she

walked into a hospital with a

headache.





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Thank You

www.nmaus.org

